

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION**

ROY HUDSON,	§	
PLAINTIFF,	§	
	§	
v.	§	CASE NO. 3:20-CV-3259-X-BK
	§	
ANDREW SAUL, COMMISSIONER OF	§	
SOCIAL SECURITY,	§	
DEFENDANT.	§	

**FINDINGS CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION
OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b) and *Special Order 3*, the Court now considers Plaintiff’s *Application for Attorney Fees Under the Equal Access to Justice Act*. Doc. 30. For the reasons that follow, it is recommended that the motion be **GRANTED**.


Under the Equal Access to Justice Act (“EAJA”), a court must award attorney’s fees and expenses if: (1) the claimant is a “prevailing party,” (2) the position of the United States was not “substantially justified,” and (3) there are no special circumstances that make an award unjust. 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(A); *Sims v. Apfel*, 238 F.3d 597, 599-600 (5th Cir. 2001). The award of attorney’s fees must be reasonable. See 28 U.S.C. § 2412(b).

Plaintiff seeks an attorney’s fees award of \$6,234.14. Doc. 30 at 7. Defendant has no objection. Doc. 31. Upon consideration of Plaintiff’s motion, Defendant’s response, and the applicable law, the Court deems Plaintiff’s request reasonable. Thus, Plaintiff’s *Application for Attorney Fees Under the Equal Access to Justice Act*, Doc. 30, should be **GRANTED** in the amount of \$6,234.14.

The Supreme Court has held that EAJA awards are payable directly to the prevailing

party, not their attorney. *Astrue v. Ratliff*, 560 U.S. 586, 592-93 (2010). The Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit has reiterated this point. *Jackson v. Astrue*, 705 F.3d 527, 531 n.11 (5th Cir. 2013). Accordingly, the award of attorney's fees should be made payable directly to Plaintiff but sent in care of his attorney. *Id.*

SO RECOMMENDED on March 28, 2022.



RENEE HARRIS TOLIVER
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND
NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL/OBJECT**

A copy of these findings, conclusions and recommendation shall be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of these findings, conclusions and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b). An objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, the basis for the objection, and the place in the magistrate judge's findings, conclusions and recommendation the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. See *Douglass v. United Servs. Automobile Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996).